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NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
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NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
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NEWS 11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
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NEWS 14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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=> s ecdysone?
L1       11547 ECDYSONE?

=> s l1 and responsive
L2         419 L1 AND RESPONSIVE

=> s l1 and receptor?
L3        1829 L1 AND RECEPTOR?

=> s l1 and element
L4         835 L1 AND ELEMENT

=> s l1 and ecre
L5         126 L1 AND ECRE

=> s l1 and ecr
L6         555 L1 AND ECR

=> s l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5 or l6
L7       11547 L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6

=> s l7 and adenoassociated virus
L8           1 L7 AND ADENOASSOCIATED VIRUS

=> s l7 and adeno-associated virus
L9          15 L7 AND ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS

=> s l7 and adeno-associated
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L10 15 L7 AND ADENO-ASSOCIATED

=> s l7 and aav
L11 2 L7 AND AAV

=> s l8 or l9 or l10 or l11
L12 15 L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11

=> dup rem l12
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'REGISTRY'.
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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 11 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816954 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:353772
TITLE: Polynucleotides, and plasmid vectors containing said polynucleotides, and their use in recombinant production of **adeno-associated virus** virion
INVENTOR(S): Colosi, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avigen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001083797	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US40561	20010420

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-200453 P 20000428

AB The invention provides nucleic acid mols. which can provide one or more accessory functions for supporting the prodn. of recombinant **adeno-assocd. virus** (rAAV) virion. The invention relates that said nucleic acid mols. can encode various proteins from adenovirus 2 or adenovirus 5, including the E4 ORF6, E2A 72-kilodalton, E1A, or E1B lacking an intact E1B55k proteins, or can encode the adenovirus virus-assocd. VA RNA gene. The invention also provides various an accessory function vector comprising said adenovirus nucleic acid mols. The invention further provides methods for producing rAAV virion which involves the use of an **AAV** plasmid vector, an **AAV** helper construct contg. the rep and cap genes, and said accessory function vector, which provides accessory functions needed in support of rAAV

virion prodn. The invention relates that all three of these components are necessary for the recombinant prodn. of **AAV**. The invention also relates that in certain embodiments, the **AAV** helper construct may include nucleic acid mols. for the accessory functions, as well as the **AAV** cap gene. Finally, the invention provides a system for prodn. of rAAV which uses the previous disclosed nucleic acid mols., as well as nucleic acid mols. encoding: (1) a SV40 large T antigen; (2) an Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1; (3) a SV40 origin of replication; (4) an Epstein-Barr virus latent origin of replication; (5) a selectable marker; (6) an **ecdysone**-inducible promoter; and (7) an **ecdysone receptor** subunit, wherein said nucleic acid mols. may be linked in various combinations in plasmid vectors. More specifically, the invention provided a rAAV producer cell line which had prodn. genes (such as E1A, E1B19K, EBNA1, VA RNA, E4ORF6, and **ecdysone receptor** subunit) and the **AAV** vector integrated into its genome in two different sites, and which also contained a plasmid contg. helper genes (E2A, rep, cap). Thus, overall the invention provides systems and methods for producing rAAV in which certain accessory and helper functions are located on a nucleic acid mol. that is maintained as an episome in the host cell. The invention discussed that the methods presented can be practiced to produce com. significant levels of rAAV particles without generating significant levels of infectious helper virus or other contaminating byproducts.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380764 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:1230
TITLE: **Ecdysone**-inducible **adeno-associated virus** expression vectors
INVENTOR(S): Cunningham, Janet
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avigen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001036623	A2	20010525	WO 2000-US41907	20001103

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-164068 P 19991105

AB The present invention relates to **AAV** expression vectors that allow the introduction and regulated expression of heterologous genes into mammalian tissues and cells. **Ecdysone**-inducible **AAV** expression vectors encoding **ecdysone receptors** (

EcR) and retinoid-X-**receptor** (RXR) were constructed, which allow controlled expression of transfected or transduced genes in a highly regulatable manner. In this system, the heterologous gene is "turned off" until an inducer such as ponasterone A is provided to the tissues or cells. The **ecdysone**-inducible **AAV** expression vectors and their recombinant virions were tested for their ability to respond to ponasterone A regulation. Transgenic mice were produced to test the **ecdysone**-regulated gene expression in vivo. The present invention also provides methods of using inducible **AAV** expression vectors for gene therapy.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228915 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:247225
TITLE: Methods of screening for compounds that modulate the LSR (lipolysis stimulated **receptor**)-leptin interaction and their use in the prevention and treatment of obesity-related diseases
INVENTOR(S): Yen, Frances; Erickson, Mary Ruth; Fruebis, Joachim; Bihain, Bernard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genset, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 247 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021647	A2	20010329	WO 2000-IB1470	20000922

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-155506 P 19990922

AB The present invention is drawn to methods of screening for new compds. for the treatment of obesity and obesity-related diseases and disorders, as well as methods of treating obesity-related diseases and disorders, based on the discovery of the role of the leptin-LSR interaction in obesity. The lipolysis stimulated **receptor** (LSR) displays a high affinity for unmodified triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and is involved in the partitioning of dietary lipids among the liver,adipose tissue and muscle. Leptin and the leptin fragment described herein were found to diminish the postprandial lipemic response in dbPas/dbPa5 mice which lack the leptin OB **receptor**, thereby showing that leptin signaling can be independent of the OB **receptor**. Leptin increases the activity of LSR, binds directly to LSR, and that leptin binding leads to leptin degrdn. LSR is actually at least two **receptors**, one for triglyceride-rich lipoproteins, and one for leptin. The three subunits that make up LSR,.alpha., .beta., and .alpha.', actually combine in at least two ways: (1) .alpha. and .beta. together make up the LSR **receptor** for

triglyceride-rich lipoproteins, and (2) .alpha.' is a necessary part of the LSR **receptor** for leptin, that may include .beta. as well. Thus, it is now clear that assays can be designed for identifying modulators or **receptors**/binding partners/signalling cascade members that are specific for the triglyceride-related activity of LSR or for the leptin-related activity of LSR or both. Further, the invention features the discovery of a 22 amino acid region of human leptin that modulates LSR activity in vitro and in vivo in the same way as the intact human leptin, thus allowing the use of only this crit. region in assays for modulators of the leptin-LSR interaction, and new leptin **receptors** and binding partners. The new leptin fragment can also be used in disease treatment since it is active in mice at a physiol.-relevant level.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:628284 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:233573
TITLE: Inducible regulatory systems for control of gene expression
INVENTOR(S): Lim, Moon Young; Edwards, Cynthia A.; Fry, Kirk E.; Bruice, Thomas W.; Starr, Douglas B.; Laurance, Megan E.; Kwok, Yan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genelabs Technologies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000052179	A2	20000908	WO 2000-US5728	20000303
WO 2000052179	A3	20001221		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-122513 P 19990303
US 1999-154605 P 19990917

AB Inducible gene expression systems regulated by a ligand are described. The system includes a nucleic acid construct which has a DNA response sequence for a transcriptional regulatory protein operably linked to a promoter, a compd. binding sequence in the vicinity of the DNA response sequence, a transgene under the control of the promoter; and a DNA binding compd. In some cases, the mol. switch system further includes a nucleic acid sequence encoding a transcriptional regulatory protein operably linked to a second promoter. The invention further provides a method for screening compds. for the ability to function in the mol. switch system and thereby regulate gene expression.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:227766 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:247137

TITLE: Inducible genetic suppression of cellular excitability and its therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Marban, Eduardo; Johns, David C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Johns Hopkins University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000018903	A2	20000406	WO 1999-US22468	19990929
WO 2000018903	A3	20000706		
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9965014	A1	20000417	AU 1999-65014	19990929
US 6214620	B1	20010410	US 1999-407945	19990929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-102140 P	19980929
			WO 1999-US22468 W	19990929

AB The invention provides methods of graded and reversible suppression of cellular excitability by transferring "elec. silencing" genes with sensitive control into targeted cells for gene therapy of diseases such as epilepsy, intractable pain, and cardiac arrhythmias. For example, an **ecdysone**-inducible promoter drives the expression inwardly rectifying potassium channels in adenoviral vectors. Infection of superior cervical ganglion neurons did not affect normal elec. activity but suppressed excitability after the induction of gene expression. These expts. demonstrate the feasibility of controlled ion channel expression after somatic gene transfer into neurons and serve as the prototype for a novel generalizable approach to modulate excitability in gene therapy.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:133810 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:175868
TITLE: Calcineurin-dependent control of skeletal muscle fiber type
INVENTOR(S): Williams, R. Sanders; Olson, Eric N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2000009667 A1 20000224 WO 1999-US18439 19990813
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9954835 A1 20000306 AU 1999-54835 19990813
GB 2346146 A1 20000802 GB 2000-20001171919990813
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-96631 P 19980814
WO 1999-US18439 W 19990813

AB The invention relates to skeletal muscle fiber compn. More particularly, the invention defines the mol. events linking calcium stimulation to specialization of skeletal muscle fibers. More specifically, the invention shows that Ca2+ stimulation of the slow fiber phenotype is mediated through a calcineurin-dependent pathway. Thus, the invention provides methods and compns. for altering and/or regulating the phenotype of muscle. Further provided are methods for the detection of compds. having therapeutic activity toward regulating muscle fiber compn.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6
REFERENCE(S): (1) Grobet; MAMMALIAN GENOME 1998, V9(3), P210 CAPLUS
(2) Kambadur; GENOME RESEARCH 1997, V7(9), P910 CAPLUS
(3) Michel, G; WO 9902667 A 1999 CAPLUS
(4) Stephen, T; US 5352595 A 1994 CAPLUS
(5) Univ Johns Hopkins Med; WO 9833887 A 1998 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:691226 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:333019
TITLE: sequence of Dna fragmentation factor involved in apoptosis and therapeutic applications
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Xiaodong; Liu, Xuesong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 154 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9954482	A1	19991028	WO 1998-US7895	19980416
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9871374	A1	19991108	AU 1998-71374	19980416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			WO 1998-US7895	19980416

AB The invention provides methods and compns. relating to DNA Fragmentation Factor (DFF) polypeptides and related nucleic acids. More particularly,

the present invention provides the sequence for the active subunit of DFF.

The polypeptides may be produced recombinantly from host cells transformed from the disclosed DFF encoding nucleic acids or purified from human cells. The invention provides isolated DFF hybridization probes and primers capable of specifically hybridization with the disclosed DFF genes, DFF-specific binding agents such as specific antibodies, and methods of making and using the subject compns. The normal DFF40 gene product is involved in induction of apoptosis and activation by caspase-3 and chromatin condensation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Enari, M; NATURE 1998, V391(6662), PP43
(2) Halenbeck, R; CURR BIOL 1998, V8(9), PP537
(3) Liu, X; CELL 1997, V89(2), PP175
(4) Liu, X; PROC NATL ACAD SCI 1998, V95(15), PP8461
(5) Mukae, N; PROC NATL ACAD SCI 1998, V95(16), PP9123

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:614157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:224505
TITLE: Multigene vectors for use in gene therapy
INVENTOR(S): Almond, Brian D.; Wilson, Deborah; Chada, Sunil; Zumstein, Louis A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Introgen Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947690	A2	19990923	WO 1999-US5781	19990316
WO 9947690	A3	19991118		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9930943	A1	19991011	AU 1999-30943	19990316
EP 1064392	A2	20010103	EP 1999-912601	19990316
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-78205 A1 19980316
WO 1999-US5781 W 19990316

AB The present invention is directed to the use of particular gene combinations in genetic therapy. Delivery of multiple genes to a target cell at the same time augments the action of one or both genes. This is particularly effective in attacking diseased cells such as those making up hyperplastic or neoplastic tissues. Classes of genes that may be used in combination are tumor suppressors, cytokines and lymphokines, toxins,

inducers of apoptosis, antisense oncogenes, single-chain antibodies, ribozymes, transcription factors and regulators, cell cycle regulators and enzymes.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:220046 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:233245
TITLE: Method for the complete chemical synthesis and assembly of genes and genomes
INVENTOR(S): Evans, Glen A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 135 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9914318	A1	19990325	WO 1998-US19312	19980916
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9893933	A1	19990405	AU 1998-93933	19980916
EP 1015576	A1	20000705	EP 1998-947064	19980916
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-59017 P 19970916
WO 1998-US19312 W 19980916

AB The present invention relates generally to the fields of oligonucleotide synthesis. More particularly, it concerns the assembly of genes and genomes from two sets of oligonucleotides. The first set corresponds to the entire plus strand of the gene/genome; the second set, to the entire neg. strand. Each oligonucleotide of the second set overlaps with and hybridizes to two complementary oligonucleotides of the first set (except for the terminal oligonucleotides). When the first and second sets are annealed sticky end-contg. duplex DNA is produced which may be ligated to form the gene or genome. The use of the computer program SynGene 2.0 to design oligonucleotide sets for the synthesis of plasmid synlux4 was demonstrated. This plasmid, based on pUC19, contains the luxA and luxB genes of Vibrio fisherii.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11
REFERENCE(S):
(1) Baylor College Medicine; WO 9000626 A 1990 CAPLUS
(2) Bell, L; GENE 1988, V63, P155 CAPLUS
(3) Canon Kk; EP 0385410 A 1990 CAPLUS
(4) Cetus Corp; EP 0316018 A 1989 CAPLUS
(5) Edge, M; NATURE 1981, V292, P756 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999218213 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99218213 PubMed ID: 10200223
TITLE: Functional expression of exogenous proteins in mammalian

sensory hair cells infected with adenoviral vectors.

AUTHOR: Holt J R; Johns D C; Wang S; Chen Z Y; Dunn R J; Marban E; Corey D P

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurobiology, Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts 02114, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: DC-00304 (NIDCD)
DC-02281 (NIDCD)
DC-02335 (NIDCD)

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, (1999 Apr) 81 (4) 1881-8.
Journal code: JC7; 0375404. ISSN: 0022-3077.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199905
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990525
Last Updated on STN: 19990525
Entered Medline: 19990513

AB To understand the function of specific proteins in sensory hair cells, it is necessary to add or inactivate those proteins in a system where their physiological effects can be studied. Unfortunately, the usefulness of heterologous expression systems for the study of many hair cell proteins is limited by the inherent difficulty of reconstituting the hair cell's exquisite cytoarchitecture. Expression of exogenous proteins within hair cells themselves may provide an alternative approach. Because recombinant viruses were efficient vectors for gene delivery in other systems, we screened three viral vectors for their ability to express exogenous genes in hair cells of organotypic cultures from mouse auditory and vestibular organs. We observed no expression of the genes for beta-galactosidase or green fluorescent protein (GFP) with either herpes simplex virus or **adeno-associated virus**. On the other hand, we found robust expression of GFP in hair cells exposed to a recombinant, replication-deficient adenovirus that carried the gene for GFP driven by a cytomegalovirus promoter. Titers of 4 x 10(7) pfu/ml were sufficient for expression in 50% of the approximately 1,000 hair cells in the utricular epithelium; < 1% of the nonhair cells in the epithelium were GFP positive.

Expression of GFP was evident as early as 12 h postinfection, was maximal at 4 days, and continued for at least 10 days. Over the first 36 h there was no evidence of toxicity. We recorded normal voltage-dependent and transduction currents from infected cells identified by GFP fluorescence. At longer times hair bundle integrity was compromised despite a cell body that appeared healthy. To assess the ability of adenovirus-mediated gene transfer to alter hair cell function we introduced the gene for the ion channel Kir2.1. We used an adenovirus vector encoding Kir2.1 fused to GFP under the control of an **ecdysone** promoter. Unlike the diffuse distribution within the cell body we observed with GFP, the ion channel-GFP fusion showed a pattern of fluorescence that was restricted to the cell membrane and a few extranuclear punctate regions. Patch-clamp recordings confirmed the expression of an inward rectifier with a conductance of 43 nS, over an order of magnitude larger than the endogenous inward rectifier. The zero-current potential in infected cells was shifted by -17 mV. These results demonstrate an efficient method for gene transfer into both vestibular and auditory hair cells in culture, which can be used to study the effects of gene products on hair cell function.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 11 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998293107 EMBASE
TITLE: Gene transfer technology in therapy: Current applications and future goals.
AUTHOR: Romano G.; Pacilio C.; Giordano A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. G. Romano, Kimmel Cancer Center, Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University, 233 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107, United States.
Gaetano.Romano@mail.tju.edu
SOURCE: Oncologist, (1998) 3/4 (225-236).
Refs: 136
ISSN: 1083-7159 CODEN: OCOLF6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
022 Human Genetics
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Gene therapy has attracted much interest since the first submissions of phase I clinical trials in the early 1990s, for the treatment of inherited genetic diseases. Preliminary results were very encouraging and prompted many investigators to submit protocols for phase I and phase II clinical trials for the treatment of inherited genetic diseases and cancer. The possible application of gene transfer technology to treat AIDS, cardiopathies, and neurologic diseases is under evaluation. Some viral vectors have already been used to deliver HIV-1 subunits to immunize volunteers who are participating in the AIDS vaccine programs in the USA. However, gene delivery systems still need to be optimized in order to achieve effective therapeutic interventions. The purpose of this review is to summarize the latest achievements in improving gene delivery systems, their current application in preclinical studies and in therapy, and the most pressing issues that must be addressed in the area of vector design.

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NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
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NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS 27	Dec 17	WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS 28	Dec 17	STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS 29	Dec 17	New fields for DPCI
NEWS 30	Dec 19	CAS Roles modified
NEWS 31	Dec 19	1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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L1 11963 (ECDYSONE) OR (PONASTERONE A) OR (PON A)

=> s l1 and (ecdysone receptor) or (EcR)
L2 9502 L1 AND (ECDYSONE RECEPTOR) OR (ECR)

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:816954 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:353772
TITLE: Polynucleotides, and plasmid vectors containing said polynucleotides, and their use in recombinant production of adeno-associated virus virion
INVENTOR(S): Colosi, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avigen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001083797	A2	20011108	WO 2001-US40561	20010420

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-200453 P 20000428

AB The invention provides nucleic acid mols. which can provide one or more accessory functions for supporting the prodn. of recombinant adeno-assocd. virus (rAAV) virion. The invention relates that said nucleic acid mols. can encode various proteins from adenovirus 2 or adenovirus 5, including the E4 ORF6, E2A 72-kilodalton, E1A, or E1B lacking an intact E1B55k proteins, or can encode the adenovirus virus-assocd. VA RNA gene. The invention also provides various an accessory function vector comprising said adenovirus nucleic acid mols. The invention further provides methods for producing rAAV virion which involves the use of an **AAV** plasmid vector, an **AAV** helper construct contg. the rep and cap genes, and said accessory function vector, which provides accessory functions needed in support of rAAV virion prodn. The invention relates that all three of these components are necessary for the recombinant prodn. of **AAV**. The invention also relates that in certain embodiments, the **AAV** helper construct may include nucleic acid mols. for the accessory functions, as well as the **AAV** cap gene. Finally, the invention provides a system for prodn. of rAAV which uses the previous disclosed nucleic acid mols., as well as nucleic acid mols. encoding: (1) a SV40 large T antigen; (2) an Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1; (3) a SV40 origin of replication; (4) an Epstein-Barr virus latent origin of replication; (5) a selectable marker; (6) an **ecdysone** **ecdysone**-inducible promoter; and (7) an **ecdysone** **receptor** subunit, wherein said nucleic acid mols. may be linked in various combinations in plasmid vectors. More specifically, the invention provided a rAAV producer cell line which had prodn. genes (such as E1A, E1B19K, EBNA1, VA RNA, E4ORF6, and **ecdysone** **receptor** subunit) and the **AAV** vector integrated into its genome in two

different sites, and which also contained a plasmid contg. helper genes (E2A, rep, cap). Thus, overall the invention provides systems and methods for producing rAAV in which certain accessory and helper functions are located on a nucleic acid mol. that is maintained as an episome in the host cell. The invention discussed that the methods presented can be practiced to produce com. significant levels of rAAV particles without generating significant levels of infectious helper virus or other contaminating byproducts.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380764 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:1230
TITLE: **Ecdysone**-inducible adeno-associated virus expression vectors
INVENTOR(S): Cunningham, Janet
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avigen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001036623	A2	20010525	WO 2000-US41907	20001103

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-164068 P 19991105

AB The present invention relates to **AAV** expression vectors that allow the introduction and regulated expression of heterologous genes into mammalian tissues and cells. **Ecdysone**-inducible **AAV** expression vectors encoding **ecdysone receptors** (**EcR**) and retinoid-X-receptor (RXR) were constructed, which allow controlled expression of transfected or transduced genes in a highly regulatable manner. In this system, the heterologous gene is "turned off" until an inducer such as **ponasterone A** is provided to the tissues or cells. The **ecdysone**-inducible **AAV** expression vectors and their recombinant virions were tested for their ability to respond to **ponasterone A** regulation. Transgenic mice were produced to test the **ecdysone**-regulated gene expression in vivo. The present invention also provides methods of using inducible **AAV** expression vectors for gene therapy.

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L3 2 S L2 AND AAV
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